

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1744.



THE following Papers are at once so curious, and so important, tend so immediately to inform us of the real Spring of Action, in certain Courts, that it seems to be a Thing impossible, to take too much Care in publishing, or recommending them. The laying open the pernicious Projects

these Papers contain, is of equal Consequence in any and Great Britain; since they demonstrate, to the Conviction, that all which has been advanced by Friends of the House of Austria there, and by those are concerned for the Liberties of Europe here, is founded in Facts, and are absolutely agreeable to In a Word, these Papers are a full Reply, and the most effectual Refutation that can be wish'd, of those specious Papers that have been publish'd on the Side. For these Papers incontestably prove, that the Name of the Emperor is only made use of to carry the Designs of France and her Allies, and to execute them into Execution in the Empire; since it is most evident, that the Imperial Court is not the Expence of France alone; the natural Consequence of which, must be, that a Court and Army so situated, and so assisted, must act for the Benefit and Advantage of the Courts supporting and subsidizing them. Before the Imperial Court, by the Force of the Imperial Army, shall obtain such a Power, such an absolute uncontrollable Power, as these Papers shew to obtain: There remains no longer any room to doubt, that the Liberties of Germany will be lost, and the Empire become a Province, or which is much the same Thing, a Power immediately under the Influence and Direction of France; ready upon all Occasions to execute, and second her Views, let them be of what Nature they will, and even ever so repugnant to the Interest of Germany.

The King of Prussia not only concurs, but is, pro- speaking, the first Mover in this Design. It is his Interest, that not only solicits the Support and Assistance for the carrying on of these Measures, but even to that Court, the Proportion in which these Succours are to be given, and the Manner in which they are to be employed, in order to render them fatal. His Minister takes upon him, at once, to dictate the French King how he shall dispose of his Money, for the Support of his Imperial Majesty; to dispose of the Emperor's Concerns, and even of the Command of his Army, in the Way that he conceives to be most proper for accomplishing the Grand Design; and a Strain of Authority, which if it did not here rest under his own Hand, would be thought as incredible as it must now be allowed to be incontestable.

That the Peace which is to be brought about, by the now carried on, and carrying on, in this manner, be such a Peace as will leave the House of Austria defenceless; the Empire at the Mercy, and in the Hands of France; and the Balance of Power in Europe, turned for ever. This is not infer'd by a long Deduction of Arguments, the overturning one of which will destroy the whole Chain; but is fairly and freely laid in these Papers, to be the Design of the new Confederacy.

That his Majesty, in Quality of Elector of Hanover, be distressed by the Arms of France into giving up his Rights, and his Interest, as a German Power; as in Quality of King of Great Britain, he must, whenever he is forced to such a Peace, be obliged to abandon the Liberties of Europe; and therefore, if in both Cases he is sacrificed, to make Way for the Grandeur and uncontrollable Power of France, there can no longer be any Question made, that all his Designs have been hitherto directed, in both Capacities, to the contrary Purpose. These are the Lights afforded us by the Papers before us; there wants not surely any other Lights to instruct the Subjects of Great Britain, at this critical Conjunction, of their Interests and their Duty.

Extract of Count Schemnitz's Relation, wrote to the King of Prussia from Metz, September 16, 1744.

Argenson complained afterwards of Seckendorff's Manner of acting, who, not only gave him no Notice of his March, nor of his Views and Designs, tho' it would have been necessary for their co-operating in Germany, but also, that M. de Seckendorff seemed to have Views quite different from those which I, as well as Mortagne, had given the Ministry here to understand; that all this came but indirectly to him, through the

M. de Noailles, who did not, however, himself, in any Manner approve Seckendorff's Design of drawing, with his Army, to the Left Side of the Danube, towards the Country of Anspach, and the Upper Palatinate; pretending to conform to your Majesty's Will. But as, in your Majesty's Letter of the 31st of August, the most Christian King had read, that your Intentions were, that the Imperial Army should be put in a Condition to follow the Enemy, and to enter, N. B. into Bavaria, they could not combine this Idea of Seckendorff's, which seemed quite opposite with what he would make M. Noailles believe was the Will of your Majesty. M. Belleisle being at the Door, Count d'Argenson called him in; and the Discourse was concerning Seckendorff's Designs, and the Emperor's Intention of setting out the 17th of September to join his Army; Thereupon Belleisle drew out of his Pocket two Letters from Mortagne, dated from Lauffen upon the Neckar, if I mistake not, the 11th or 12th of September, which set forth, in a very sensible Manner, the Disatisfaction at the Proceedings of the Imperial Army; that it wanted Forage, because it had been refused; that the States of Suabia were not to deliver any, in order to make an Advantage rather of the Undertakers, and pay ready Money for Bread and Forage. He wrote farther, that General Seckendorff availing himself of your Majesty's Will, seemed still to have an Idea of marching towards Franconia, saying, that he would turn afterwards to Passau; but that he (Mortagne) saw clearly, that all that tended only to his going on the Side of Anspach and Nuremberg, to find out his old Adversaries, and to cause the Provisions and Forage to be paid for; hinting, very intelligibly, that there was neither Rhime nor Reason, but only Views of Interest in that Affair.

It is impossible but your Majesty must know, that I have at all Times taken Seckendorff's Part; and as nothing has passed since, which can so much as give a Suspicion that I have had the least Disgust from him, it is only, as your Majesty certainly sees, my Fidelity for the Service of your Majesty, which obliges me to relate all this to you. I do not think, indeed, that his Views of Interest therein are as Mortagne presumes, and as Belleisle and Argenson also think; but I cannot however comprehend (unless your Majesty hath ordered Seckendorff's making that Motion, to prevent the Junction of the Saxons with the Austrians) what Seckendorff can think of doing in the Upper Palatinate, leaving all the Danube and Bavaria to the Enemy; his Idea of turning afterwards towards Passau being then no longer practicable; for if he is not Master of the right Side of the Danube, how will he attack Passau? The Enemy, with 15,000 Men, will easily hinder him from passing the Danube so low; and they will post themselves between the Inn and the Danube, near Passau. How does M. Seckendorff then propose to take them? He must even want Subsistence; because the Enemy, retiring from the Upper Palatinate, will certainly leave him nothing, should they even burn what they cannot carry off. If M. de Seckendorff does not enter by Dillingen and Lauingen into Bavaria, the Army of France cannot take Winter Quarters in Suabia upon the Iller; and the Austrians passing the Danube with a strong Body, either again during this Autumn, or the Winter, on the Side of Donawerth, or Ingoldstadt, may be able to fall upon that Imperial Army; which could not, after having entered so far into the Upper Palatinate, but take Winter Quarters in Francony and a Part of Suabia, which is on the Left of the Danube; and be constantly exposed, besides what I have just mentioned, to the Incursions of great Parties of the Austrian Irregular Troops, who may be able to carry off whole Bodies of them from their Quarters.

I have wrote twice to Seckendorff, since the Letter of the 20th, in the most friendly Manner that can be; desiring him to lay aside all Passion, and all that might pique him in the Points that I wrote to him in that Letter, since he would easily comprehend, that that had been wrote to push the Duke of Noailles to do better, and to act with more Vigour against the Enemy, and attack them before they could pass the Rhine; but that we ought to unite, when the Service of our Masters, and of the common Cause, was concerned. But he has never answered me; and does not only communicate nothing to me, but acts also quite contrary to what I have wrote to him. I had demanded, for Example, 16 Battering Cannon, and 8 Mortars; he, to make a Merit to himself of his Oeconomy in the Expences which that might occasion to France, said, that Half was enough for him; the M. de Noailles having even declared, that he had told him by Word of Mouth, that, perhaps, he might still find Means to do, for the present, entirely without that Artillery. I had demanded the Junction of 10 French

Battalions, and of 20 Squadrons; he said again, that it was too much; and that he asked but 6 Battalions, and 14 Squadrons. See there some Instances of his Oeconomy, whereby he thinks to render himself very agreeable, whilst he loses by it the Main of the Plan, and Noailles has taken Advantage of it against Seckendorff himself; for two Days ago he replied to the Minister of War, that it was I who demanded double Quantities, whilst even the General who commanded the Army, and who ought to know the Wants of it better than I, did not demand them; and that he had not since insisted even upon the Junction of the French Troops.

Seckendorff has acted the same Part with Regard to the Plan of subsidizing the Emperor's Troops; when, to shew that he knew how to maintain and recruit them at a much cheaper Rate than his Predecessor, Count Torring, he demanded but Six Millions of Livres Tournois; which the Court, and the Comptroller-General not only granted, upon the Estimates that Seckendorff gave in for that Purpose, but which they have also exactly paid. It is not then surprising, that, when he saw he was grossly mistaken, and that every Thing was now wanting, that the Officers had Six, and a great many Nine Months Pay in Arrear; that neither Saddles, nor Arms, nor Regiments for the Recruits, could be paid for, and was desirous to get off of it again; alledging, that it was not his Meaning to comprehend in those Six Millions all these Particulars, the Ministry here should stick to their Point, and that M. Orry should tell me, that, after this Rare, they could depend upon no Establishment with M. Seckendorff; and that it being impossible in France, that after having formed the Estimates of the War for the Year, and given themselves all the Trouble to regulate the necessary Finances for it, they should be able afterwards to answer the Demands of all those, who might say they had ask'd too little? I cannot even complain of M. Orry; for, upon all the Points that I have ask'd of him on the Part of your Majesty, he has shewn himself ready to comply with the best Grace in the World. He has given the 930,000 Livres that Marshal Noailles demanded for Recruiting the Emperor's Army; and, upon my Influences, he has augmented, by 100,000 Livres per Month, the Subsistence of the said Troops; and has, moreover, given separately 200,000 Livres for the extraordinary Occasions. He has promised likewise his Assistance, in the Project of Augmentation, to 60,000 Men for the next Campaign, as far as should depend upon the Finances required for it. This is the State Things are in, with Regard to Marshal Seckendorff; I know not what your Majesty may think thereupon; but I ought to believe, that neither his Conduct in the Passage of the Schreck, if your Majesty is informed of all the Particulars, nor his Compassion in approving all the miserable Management of M. de Noailles, nor his Halt on the 22^d at Hochfeld, which even Noailles disapproves, nor the Manner in which he acts at present, can possibly please your Majesty. The Marshal Belleisle is of the same Opinion; and, in that Supposition, we have already consulted between us, who might be proposed for the Command of that Army; who may, at the same Time, be agreeable to your Majesty, and to the Emperor; the rather, as Seckendorff, since last Year, has several Times given Hints, that he wished nothing but to retire; and that so this Man, whether by Age, or I know not what other Reason, is become quite another from what I ever knew him; and takes Things in so wrong a Manner, as may overturn the whole Machine; and this is the greatest Difficulty we meet with, with Regard to the whole Plan of Operations, whether for the Remainder of this Campaign, or that of the ensuing one.

Mortagne, and the Prince of Hildburghausen, are the best Men in that Army; so after having looked all round, without finding any one fit for it, I thought that the best Thing we could do in this Affair would be, as the Prince of Hildburghausen is already Quarter-Master-General, and consequently very much superior in Rank to Mortagne, tho' this latter has more Activity and better Notions as to Operations than the other, to join them together in such a Manner, that he should do nothing without the Advice and Approbation of Mortagne; and that Hildburghausen should have the Command of the Infantry, and Mortagne of the Cavalry, and Keyserstein of the Oeconomy under the Emperor; and that, in his Absence, Hildburghausen should have the Command; and that, previously, these two, viz. Hildburghausen and Mortagne, should unite themselves in Friendship, and promise to great a Deference for the Opinion of each other, and for the Service of their Master, as would give Reason to expect all the good Events possible.

I am pretty well acquainted with the Genius and Capacity of Hildburghausen, who, with great Mildness, has

all the Courage and all the Sentiments proper for answering the Expectations which may be conceived of him. It would only be necessary, that the French Vivacity of Mortagne, and the natural Ambition of Men, who are desirous of being uppermost, and taking to themselves the Merit of every Action, should be temper'd in a proper Manner. But Mortagne is a very reasonable Man; so that, if your Majesty would write him some Instructions thereupon, I make no Doubt but he would follow them. It would, therefore, belong to your Majesty to propose to the Emperor what is necessary therein; if you see no Hopes of preserving Sackendorff, who seems to be willing to destroy himself. People are extremely dissatisfied with him, the King, as well as the Ministry.

[The Remainder will be inserted the first Opportunity.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bristol, November 3. The Lion Privateer of this Port, hath brought in with her a French Ship from Domingo, called the Prophet Elias; having on board 2200 Weight of Indigo, 420 Hds. of Sugar, Cotton, &c.

The Eagle Letter of Marque Ship of this Port, hath sent in a French Brig, bound to Bourdeaux from St. Domingo. She was taken in Lat: 43: Long: 19: and is laden with 103 Hogheads of Sugar, and other valuable Goods.

The Philip, Chub, is arrived at Africa, from hence.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, November 1. Wind N. W. Since my last sailed the Stubbington, Mauger, and the Constantine, Read, for the Straights; and the Susanna, Dobbys, for Virginia. Remain the King George Packet, Lovell, for Lisbon.

Plymouth, November 2. Most of the Ships bound to the Eastward are still here, with the Man of War. Wind blows hard at West.

Portsmouth, November 4. Arrived the Wolf Sloop of War, Captain Haddock, in Fourteen Days from Gibraltar; and the Spy Sloop, Capt. Newman, from Carolina.

Dart, November 4. Wind W. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ship the Princess Louisa; the Bacchus Privateer, Washam, for a Cruise; the Saudades, Blackabee; the John, Paul, the Catherine, Debuque, and the N. S. Rozarie, Travers, all for Lisbon; the Duchess Theresa, Jandine, for Newfoundland; the Lucy, Egglestone, for Madeira; the Eliza, Mills, and the John and Anne, Rogers, for Pool; the Prince William, Buttler, for Waterford; the St. Anthony, Vassag, for Glasgow; and the Anne, Bedard, for Plymouth.

LONDON.

They write from Grodno, that on the 15th, the Dyet separated into Provincial Committees; that for the Duchy of Lithuania was to meet at the Jesuits College, where the Grand Chancellor of Lithuania will preside; that for Great Poland will sit in the Hall of the Bernardini's College, in which the Primare is to act as Speaker; and that for little Poland, assembles in the Refectory of the Dominions, where Cardinal Lipski, Bishop of Cracow, will have the Chair.

There are private Letters from Italy, which say, that since the raising of the Siege of Coni, it is very doubtful, whether Prince Lobkowitz will retire or not; and in case he does, it will be certainly into the grand Duchy of Tuscany, where his Highness and his Sardinian Majesty, will have the Republick of Genoa between two Fires; and, perhaps oblige her to disband her Forces in less Time than she rais'd them.

It appears by a Letter written by Baron Trenk, to the Court of Vienna, that in the late Affair of Budweis, when the Town was carried Sword in Hand, he had but 183 Men kill'd and wounded, including 13 Officers; whereas the Enemy lost 300, besides 1000 taken Prisoners, and 300 who were sick in the Hospital.

There are private Letters from Berlin, which say, that General Nadasti having attack'd some of the advanced Posts of the Prussian Army, he was repuls'd with the Loss of 600 Men; but the same Letters own, that the Prussians lost near as many.

According to the last Letters from Leipzick, they are very apprehensive of a Visit from the Prussians, the King having publicly declared, on the first Sight of the Saxon Troops in the Kingdom of Bohemia, that he consider'd it as a War declar'd; and that he would make the Saxons feel the Weight of his Resentment.

They write from Dusseldorp, that they are preparing Quarters for M. Mallebon's Army, which is to march in the Beginning of next Month for Westphalia, and the Electorate of Hanover.

Advices from Franckfort say, that Prince William of Hesse Cassel has receiv'd, by an Express from his Son, Prince Frederick, the News of the Emperor's having safely pass'd the Inn in the Neighbourhood of Wasserbourg.

Admiral Rowley sail'd from Mahon the 7th of October, and arriv'd at Gibraltar the 21st ditto; from whence he sail'd immediately in Quest of some French Ships of War, and was left the 27th ditto off Cape St. Mary's, having sent the whole Trade under the Convoy of Nine Men of War for England. As the Admiral pass'd by Carthagena, he saw 17 Sail of Spanish Men of War in that Harbour. This Advice comes by the Wolf Sloop of War.

The Grace of Appledore, from Newfoundland, has been taken by two French Men of War, but retaken by the Princess of Wales Privateer, and sent into Plymouth. By her we have Advice, that the Benson Galley, and five Ships from Newfoundland for Lisbon, were taken the 18th of October by two French Men of War.

A few Days since died Mr. Benjamin Lane, Rector of Little Snoring in Norfolk; a Gentleman beloved by every one that knew him. He has left three Sisters, whose Ages, added to his own, amount to upwards of 320 Years.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. went to St. Paul's with the usual State, where a Sermon was preach'd, suitable to the Occasion, by the Reverend Mr. Hawkins of St. Mary Hill, Chaplain to his Lordship.

Last Sunday Evening Mr. Cornett, a Throwster in Princess-street, Spitalfields, and his Wife, coming in a Chaise from Hackney, were attack'd by two Men and a Boy near Cambridge Heath: They took from Mr. Cornett his Watch and some Silver; and from his Wife a Purse, in which was a Guinea and some Silver, and a Ring off her Finger.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester has appointed Mrs. Jefferies, Wife of Mr. Francis Jefferies, to be College Laureatess of St. Peter's, Westminster, in the room of Mrs. Surland, deceas'd.

Last Night died, at her House in Channel Row, Westminster, Mrs. Marsh, a Widow Gentlewoman, possess'd of a considerable Fortune; the greatest Part of which, she has left to charitable Uses.

Last Sunday died, after a lingering Illness, at his House at Knightsbridge, aged 80, ——— Watkinson, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of a considerable Estate.

We are desir'd to acquaint the Publick, that

Mr. HAZARD,

Who keeps the State Lottery-Office under the Royal Exchange, and another fronting Stationers Hall, near Ludgate,

Has open'd a new Office the Corner of Spring Gardens, Charing-Cross, at the Desire of several of the Nobility and Gentry at that Part of the Town, for their better Accommodation; and has engaged with two able Persons to be Partners in this Office, for transacting the Business there with the greatest Care and Safety. A new Numerical and Register Book, contriv'd at a great Expence by Mr. Hazard, is now kept at each of these Offices, and are allowed to be the completest and most advantageous Books ever yet used for that Purpose; for which Reason, most People chuse to register in one of these Offices.

Persons who are Adventurers there, will have a Chance in the following Prizes; viz.

The Shares of Chances.

l. s. d.		l. s. d.
For 0 7 6	a Sixteen'h, they may gain	625 0 0
0 15 0	an Eighth	1250 0 0
1 10 0	a Fourth	2500 0 0
3 00 0	a Half	5000 0 0
5 15 0	the Whole	10,000 0 0

The Shares of Tickets.

l. s. d.		l. s. d.
For 0 15 0	a Sixteenth, they may gain	625 0 0
1 10 0	an Eighth	1250 0 0
3 00 0	a Fourth	2500 0 0
6 00 0	a Half	5000 0 0

And if a Blank, to have the same Share of the Blank return'd.

The Money for the Blanks and Prizes, Shares and Chances, will be paid there as soon as drawn.

Letters (Post paid) will be duly answer'd, and Schemes given gratis.

The Lottery will begin Drawing the 26th of November.

Tickets, and Shares of Tickets, Chances, and Shares of Chances, in the State-Lottery, 1744, bought and sold by

COTTON and LAMBERT,

At their Office against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill; where will be kept an exact Numerical Book and also a Register Book; wherein any Person entering their Numbers at 6d. per Ticket, shall have an immediate Ac-

count sent them of their Success, if in Town; and the first Post to any Part of Great-Britain or Ireland.

At the said Office, Navy and Victualling Bills, and all Government Securities, are bought and sold, and other Business, either as Brokers, or relating to the Lottery, transacted with the utmost Care and Fidelity, the said Cotton and Lambert. Schemes given gratis.

Ready Money for Blanks and Prizes in the Lottery 1743.

Whereas many Persons are desirous of becoming ventures in the present State Lottery, to whom it is not so convenient to purchase whole Tickets, Shares of whole Tickets, as to be concerned in Chances for Prizes. This is to acquaint the Publick

That FRANCIS WILSON

At the State Lottery-Office, Charing-Cross, directly before the King on Horseback,

Will dispose of Chances for the whole Drawing, at the Price of whole Tickets; by which Method, the Purchaser will be equally entitled to the Chances of the Prizes, as if double the Money had been paid. The said FRANCIS WILSON will also dispose of Shares at the following Prizes; viz.

	l. s. d.
Half a Ticket, at	3 0 0
Quarters	1 10 0
Eighths	0 15 0
Sixteenths	0 7 6

The whole Tickets are there sold at the Market Price and carefully register'd. At the said Office, all Government Securities are bought and sold.

The Lottery will begin drawing the 26th Instant.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	00 00	00 00

Bank Stock, 144 3-4ths. India, 181. South Sea, 103 3-4ths. Old Annuity, 110 3-4ths. New ditto, 110 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 93. Ditto 1744, 91 1-half. Ditto 1744, 91 7-8ths to 93. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, 11. India Bonds, 2 l. 13 s. Bank Circulation, 2 l. 2 s. 6 d. Salt Tallies, Nothing done. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 100. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 115. Equivalent, 110. Tickets, 11 l. 3 s.

Hand-in-Hand FIRE-OFFICE.

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at their Office in Angel-Court, on Snow-Hill, on Thursday the 8th Instant, by Three in the Afternoon: Where all who have Insured are desired to be present.

N. B. The Election of Directors for the Year ensuing by Ballotting, will be held at the same Place, on Monday the 5th, Tuesday the 6th, and Wednesday the 7th Instant, from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Three Six in the Afternoon.

This Day is Published,

(Price One Shilling)

A Modest Apology for the Ancient and Honourable Family of the WRONGHEADS, in a Letter to the Right Hon. the E. of C.

Novis nos, inquam, docti sumus. Printed for M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row.

This Day is Published,

(Price One Shilling)

NUMBER I. of

THE Microscopical Theatre of SEEDS

Being a short View of the particular Marks, Characters, Contents, and Natural Dimensions of all the Seeds, the Shop, Flower and Kitchen Gardens, &c. which renders completely useful to all Botanists, Gardeners, Seedsmen, and entertaining to all curious Observers of Nature: Illustrated with Figures of the Seeds, considerably magnified, and engrav'd on Copper-Plates, by the most eminent Master.

N. B. As a List of the Subscribers will be published, the Encouragers of this Work are humbly desired to send in their Names, and Places of Abode, to the following Booksellers, viz. F. Needham, over against Gray's Inn in Holbourn; M. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster Row; J. Wilson, near the New Church in the Strand; R. Dodsley, at Tully's Head in Pall Mall; G. Hawkins, at Milton's Head in Fleetstreet; and R. Amey, in the Court of Request in Westminster Hall, and at his House at Charing Crofts.

This Day is Published,

Printed for T. WOODWARD,

ANTI-MACHIAVEL Or, an Examination of MACHIAVEL's Principles, with Notes Historical and Political.

Published by Mr. DE VOLTAIRE. Translated from the French.